

caption, &c., as the clerks of public courts demand.

Law of March 16, 1830.
Sec. 11. After the passing of this act, any master emancipating his slave shall enter into a bond, with good security, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that every slave emancipated shall permanently depart from the State within a month after the act of emancipation; and in case said slave shall be found to be in the State, the bond shall be forfeited, &c.

Sec. 12. If the bond be forfeited, the slave emancipated shall be subject to a special privilege for the payment of the same.

Law of March 25, 1831.
Sec. 13. When a slaveholder obtains the consent of the police jury, &c., to free a slave for long, faithful, or important services rendered to himself or family, the bond required by the 12th section above shall be dispensed with, and the slave emancipated shall not be required to leave the State, &c.

Law of February 13, 1836.
Sec. 1. After the passing of this act, if any master, &c., of any ship, vessel, &c., in this State, or on any other person, shall carry or convey out of the same, on board of any ship, &c., any slave, &c., the property of persons in this State, without the consent of the owners thereof first obtained, or shall take or receive, on board of any ship, &c., any such slave, &c., or permit or suffer the same to be done, &c., with the intent of conveying such slave, &c., out of this State, or shall wilfully, &c., conceal or permit to be concealed, on board of any ship, &c., any slave, &c., who shall or may be found to have been conveyed out of this State, &c., shall be liable to a criminal prosecution, and, on conviction of any of said offenses, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than seven years, or less than three years, and shall be sentenced to pay all damages the owners of said slaves may have suffered, &c., to be assessed by the same jury trying the criminal prosecution: *Provided*, That whenever any slave found and conveyed out of this State, &c., the presumption shall be, that they were received, &c., with the intent aforesaid, saving to the party accused the right of proof to the contrary.

Sec. 2. No master of any ship, &c., shall, after the passage of this act, transport, &c., any negro or mulatto man or woman, or child, or any other person out of this State, &c., till he shall have first procured said negro, &c., before the mayor or in New Orleans, or the parish judge of the parish in which his ship may lie, &c., and shall have lodged with the said mayor or parish judge, &c., a full description, &c., of the said negro, &c., and have satisfied the said mayor or parish judge, &c., that the said negro, &c., is a free or until he shall have procured the master's permit, &c., to carry said negro, &c., out of this State, &c.; and when this is done, &c., the said mayor or judge shall grant the said master, &c., of such ship, &c., a certificate, &c.

Sec. 3. Every master, &c., of such ship, &c., neglecting to perform the duties prescribed by the above section, &c., shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for every slave so carried, &c., by him out of the State, &c.

Sec. 4. If any master, &c., of any ship, &c., discover any slaves concealed on board, &c., it shall be his duty, if still in the river, to land said slaves at the nearest point, and deliver them to the judge, justice of the peace, &c., under penalty of forfeiting five hundred dollars, &c.

Sec. 5. Mortgagees of slaves transporting or attempting to transport said slaves out of this State, &c., in fraud of the mortgage, &c., shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, five hundred dollars, &c.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

The liberal extracts from Southern papers on our fourth page have left little space this week for communications or proceedings of conventions. A good deal of this kind of matter, in fact, will appear in our next. Our Illinois friends we are again obliged to keep waiting one week longer.

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED—THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The advocates of the Wilnot Proviso, led away by their zeal for this measure, in the excitement of discussion are in danger of yielding a point of vital importance. Their whole struggle seems to proceed on the assumption, virtually made, that slavery can be introduced, as a thing of course, into California and New Mexico, should the Proviso be defeated. Important as we deem this measure, the assumption we hold is totally false, as we shall now proceed to show.

An American traveler or resident in England or France, may recover personal property—clothes, money, books, &c.—of which he is deprived by force or fraud. The municipal laws of those countries recognise such things as property, and provide a safeguard for them.

If an American carry his slaves into either country, for a day or a moment, the relation of slavery or property ceases instantly, and his slave becomes a freeman. The municipal law does not recognise human beings as property, and has provided no safeguards for such a tenure.

A citizen of Maryland, purchasing a farm in Pennsylvania, may drive thither his flocks and his herds, and continue to hold them there. But, if he carry his slaves into that State, his property in them ceases, and they become freemen. The municipal law recognises property in beasts, but not in men.

Should a citizen of Kentucky, after having settled in Indiana with his slaves, return with them to the former State, and undertake to continue them in slavery, the courts of Kentucky will hear an application for their freedom, and on proof of their having been settled in Indiana, by their claimant, discharge them as free.

Citizens of Louisiana, bringing back to that State persons who have been free by being taken to France, cannot hold them as slaves under the laws of Louisiana. The courts in that State have decided this point.

It is an established principle, sustained by the highest judicial decisions, that a slave, carried by the will of his master into a free State, ceases from that moment to be a slave; it being universally admitted that this case is not provided for in the Constitution, which has granted the right of a master only in the case of a slave coming from the State where he has held him. Prior to the adoption of this clause, the master of a slave had no legal right to reclaim him, whether he escaped, or was taken from the State in which he was held.

Before the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, slaves of the Southern States of this Union were shipwrecked, or driven by stress of weather, upon their shores, and liberated. Indemnity was demanded by our Government, and yielded, on the ground that slavery was recognised by the municipal laws of the colonies. Since the act of Abolition, indemnity for slaves liberated on entering or being driven into their ports despite the will of their owners, has been peremptorily refused, on the ground that the municipal law had ceased to recognise the right of property in man.

The South Carolina Abolitionists are indignant at the inequality to which their institutions are subjected by the act of the Wilnot Proviso. Rather than submit to such inequality, they prefer the dissolution of the Union and civil war. This is extreme folly. The inequality of which they complain, relates solely to one "institution," as they call it—Slavery—and it already exists from the very nature of the case.

To the right of property in a human being is repudiated by every civilized nation, with the exception of Russia and Spain. We do not except France, because she has already adopted the principle of Abolition, and the sole question before her Government now, in relation to slavery, is one of time, not principle. It is repudiated by fifteen States of this Union. It has been treated as an exception, entitled only to exceptional safeguards, by the Constitution of the United States, which recognises the master's right no further than as its exercise may be necessary to secure a slave escaping from one State into another. It has been treated as an exception, not entitled to an equality of privilege with other rights, by the act of the Government prohibiting it altogether in the Northwest Territory; by the act of Congress restricting its introduction into the Louisiana Territory; by the act excluding it from all

that portion of the same Territory lying north of 36° degrees; and by the joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas, prohibiting the right above the same degree. The municipal laws of Europe and of one-half this Union; the international laws of Christendom, so far as the usages of nine-tenths of the United States; four distinct acts of the General Government, and the decisions of the highest courts in the Southern States, have fired upon Slavery the broadest of *Impunity*! They all assume that it is an exception to Natural Right; that it can have only exceptional privileges and safeguards; that it exists and can exist only by positive law; and that whatever privileges are accorded to it cannot be taken for granted, but must be expressed in positive terms, which then are to be construed always with strictness.

Slavery, in any State, is an institution of that State, standing alone upon positive or municipal law; if it stand upon the latter, it is a local institution, and its rights are confined to the limits of the State, which it assumes. They claim that slavery is a State institution, not created by Congress, nor deriving its existence from general usage, nor standing upon the common law, but created and sustained by the municipal laws of the State in which it exists, in all of which we entirely concur.

They claim, further, that the General Government is one of grants—has no inherent, but simply delegated, power. We agree with them. They claim that Congress is not omnipotent—it is not a British Parliament—can exercise no power not conferred in express terms by the Federal Constitution, or necessary to the exercise of a power which is thus conferred. We agree with them. They hold that Congress, therefore, cannot construct a railroad or a canal through Ohio, for the benefit of the State, because such a work is beyond the charter of its powers. We agree with them. They hold, for the same reason, that Congress cannot abolish or create slavery in the States. We agree with them.

But we hold that Congress cannot create slavery either in State or Territory—no power to do this being conferred, or necessary to the exercise of any one that is conferred. If not inherent in their creed, they must agree with us as we agreed with them. They must take this step, or retrace every step they have taken. And, if they be candid, they shall go one step further. Whatever may be said against the applicability to the legislative or judicial powers of a State, of the restrictions imposed on power, and for the protection of right, by the guarantees of the Federal Constitution, it must be admitted that these restrictions apply, in all their force, to every department of the Federal Government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Deny, if you please, that the guaranty of the people to be secure in their "persons, houses, papers, and effects," against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against arrest, except in pursuance of warrants issued "upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," has anything to do with the action of an Executive or a Legislature of a State, in relation to the people of that State; still, all will admit that it effectually restricts the exercise of power by any department of the General Government. To provide the people a safeguard against its usurpations, was, in fact, the primary object of the clause. But the same Constitution provides that—

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

Deny that this provision controls in any way the action of the State Legislature or Judiciary; still you cannot for a moment question that "it absolutely controls the action of Congress and the Federal Executive and Judiciary. No department, nor all the departments of the Federal Government united, can deprive any person of his liberty, property, wages, without due process of law. No due process of law can be directed to the accomplishment of such an object, unless crime has been committed. Hence this clause of the Constitution positively prohibits the General Government from creating slavery.

But, were not this reasoning sound, our argument, drawn from the total want of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to create slavery, would remain unanswerable by any State rights man.

Whether this view, or the one just presented, or both, extorted from F. P. Blair, of this city, the following remarks, we know not; but one portion of them fully corroborates our position.

At a meeting of the Jackson Association in this city, on the 6th, to consider the address of Silas Wright, F. P. Blair submitted an address, from which we quote the following rather remarkable passage:

"It has been said that Mr. Wright originated the movement on the slave question made by Mr. King, of New York, and which Mr. Wilnot, of Pennsylvania, incorporated in the proviso which has taken his name. A letter received from Mr. Wright by a friend in this city, when the suggestion was first made known to him, refutes the assertion. He had no share in the origination of the measure, whatever may have been his views in regard to its introduction. Mr. Wright conceived, we believe, was that of the Constitution—non-interference on the part of the Federal Government with the domestic institutions existing among the people of the States, and the right of Union. If this principle be correct, Congress cannot extirpate slavery where it exists, nor create it where it does not exist. Legislation on the subject belongs to the States, and not to the Federal Union. Hence it would result, that South Carolina and California have an equal right to maintain the law establishing the family relations existing in each State, respectively."

We have established two positions: 1st. That Slavery, not being recognised by the Common Law, but being contrary to natural right, can exist only by positive statute or municipal law; that, by the law of nations, the municipal laws of Europe, generally, the laws of fifteen States of this Union, the Constitution of the United States, and the highest courts of the country, North and South, it is regarded and treated as an exception, entitled to no privileges but such as are guaranteed by express law.

2d. That the Congress of the United States cannot create slavery.

The next point to be stated—for it is not necessary to prove what all admit to be true—is, that Slavery is prohibited in California and New Mexico. By a decree proclaimed by the President of the United Mexican States, September 16, 1829, it was decreed:

"That slavery be exterminated in the Republic."

2. Consequently, those are free who to this day have been looked upon as slaves."

California and New Mexico are, therefore, by the fundamental law, free territories. No one pretends that slavery can be introduced into either, as they now exist. Suppose, by the treaty of peace now in process of negotiation, they should be ceded to this country, they become Territories of the United States, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Now, if the three positions we have taken be true, slavery cannot be introduced into either Territory. It is a local institution, depending alone upon local law, not recognised by the common law, but expressly ruled to be contrary to natural right, it can acquire no legal claim by being smuggled into these free Territories. If the laws of California and New Mexico be supposed to continue in force till the United States provide them a code, it can derive no sanction from them, because they prohibit it. If Congress frame for them a municipal law, it is necessary to secure a slave escaping from one State into another. It has been treated as an exception, not entitled to an equality of privilege with other rights, by the act of the Government prohibiting it altogether in the Northwest Territory; by the act of Congress restricting its introduction into the Louisiana Territory; by the act excluding it from all

Let the slaveholder carry his slaves, then, into either Territory, and unless Congress pass a law, prohibiting the right of property in them—an act beyond its power—the slaves would become free of right, and all that would then be necessary would be for the persons held as slaves to sue for damages or wages, as the case might be, before the United States courts.

The advocates of the Wilnot Proviso may inquire—"If you believe all this, if this be the true state of things, why, then, insist upon the Proviso? The reply is easy. Do you concur with us? Do you believe that this is the true state of the case? If so, why resist so fiercely the passage of a resolution simply declaring that a thing *shall not be*, which you believe cannot be? If you do not thus believe—and the evidence is sufficiently strong that this is the fact, or that you have resolved to smuggle slavery into these territories contrary to all law—then, you at least must acknowledge the importance of the Proviso. So, in relation to the encroachments of slavery, and with such tenacity she clings to her usurpation, imposing upon the popular mind the delusion that they are sustained by law, that we wish to make assurance doubly sure, and, by a timely measure, show, in advance, the resolve of the non-slaveholders of the country to maintain Freedom intact where already it is the fundamental law of the land. But, should we be defeated in this measure, we warn the propagandists of slavery that they shall have no peace; that no usurpation of theirs shall receive recognition from us; that, should they insinuate slavery into the new territory, we shall continue to denounce it as an infamous fraud; step by step, we shall struggle against them, invoking the Press, the Pulpit, the Ballot-box, for their overthrow; appealing from the Parties which they have used, and the Seats they have filled, to the People, whose eyes they seek to blind forever, and whose power they shall yet feel.

MOVEMENTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—A CALCULATION OF CHANCES.

We need make no apology for occupying so much space on our fourth page with extracts from Democratic papers. The movements in the party they represent, at this moment, possess a peculiar interest. The death of Silas Wright has greatly disturbed the arrangements of that large section of the Northern "Democracy," which was preparing to assume a position more in accordance with the claims of Human Rights than party interests have hitherto allowed. The Southern "Democracy," after the many uncompromising demonstrations of the South Carolina policy, in favor of a sternly uncompromising policy, is settling down to the Missouri compromise, as a basis on which it proposes to co-operate with its Northern allies. Just at this moment, Mr. Buchanan, seeing that the ground of Freedom was preoccupied by a competitor, whose sudden exit he could not foresee, put forth his letter in support of the same compromise, and the vigorous efforts with which the Union secures it, reveal the policy of the Administration to contribute to the extent of power to the Federal Government.

The extracts on our fourth page will show the movements of the Southern "Democracy," designed to intimidate the Northern allies into good behavior, then their approximation to the ground of the Missouri compromise, and, finally, the response to the letter of Mr. Buchanan.

In addition to all this, we furnish a few specimens of the temper in which the letter is regarded by the Northern "Democracy."

We hope that the stunning effect of the death of Mr. Wright upon the Wilnot Proviso Democrats may be temporary. They have yet able men enough to lead them on. The Truth which they have twice asserted in Congress is the same; the heart of the people that responded to its announcement is unchanged.

By compromise, they will jeopard not only the cause of Freedom, but their own party. What can they do, with Mr. Buchanan, as their leader? Such a choice would embolden their Whig adversaries to make a higher bid for the free States than they have ever done yet, and the result would be extremely doubtful. Were the Whigs honest enough to set up a candidate opposed to the extension of slavery, the chances of Mr. Buchanan would be reduced to a cipher, as they might calculate on carrying all the New England States, and the rest of the free States, (including Delaware, and the slave States) with the exception of Illinois, Michigan, and perhaps Iowa and Wisconsin. This would give them 150 of the electoral votes, and elect their candidate.

It will be a hazardous experiment, politically, to say nothing of its moral bearings, to undertake to carry all New York, Pennsylvania, and the march to the Missouri line. The Democratic majorities in the former two States are small and fluctuating; in the latter State there is a slight Whig majority; in all, the people are so deeply imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiment, that any such experiment would almost certainly prove a failure.

Let us pursue this subject; and our readers must pardon us. We feel almost ashamed, in striving to promote the cause of Freedom, to be so much the mail-man or the mail is more regular now.

The paper more than meets the expectations it awakened, and we hope receives a liberal support. But it ought not to be forgotten that an Anti-Slavery paper, in a slave State, requires far more patronage than is yielded to it in its own State. It has claims upon the friends of Freedom in other States, and it is all-important to give it vigorous support. The *Examiner* in Louisville, the *Era* in Washington, are signs of progress. Who anticipated such progress two years ago? Shall the signs cease? We hope the friends of Liberty everywhere will bear in mind the *Examiner*.

By the way, our friend, the editor, has been delivering an address at the South Hanover (Indiana) College, an institution associated in our mind with many pleasant reminiscences. THOMAS H. SHAYNE, an editorial contribution, has been published in the columns of the Louisville Journal, and whose fine talents ought long since to have been employed on a press of his own, thus notices the address:

"John C. Vaughan, Esq., our neighbor of the *Examiner*, addressed the Philadelphia Society on Thursday night. His high expectations were generally entertained, but not only realized, but surpassed by his address. It was bold, brilliant, original, and masterly, and enlivened as it was by a very large infusion of humor."

Let us look at many aspects, calculate other chances. A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who labors hard to persuade his party to take the ground of "No more Territory," makes a calculation of Whig chances in the Presidential election of this year, and also on that of the Wilnot Proviso, as follows:

"I now state what I deem will be the certain results of the next Presidential election under the two issues."

"The whole number of electoral votes will be 290—necessary for a choice, 146."

"Under the Wilnot Proviso issue, the Northern Whig candidate will be very certain not to have a single vote from a slaveholding State, and to get only 94 votes from other States, and the Loco candidate 75, while the Southern Whig will obtain 121—the entire vote of the slaveholding States. The election will then devolve on the House of Representatives, voting by States. Of the 30 States, 15 will vote for the Loco, and 15 for the Whig with 7, and the Loco with 8 States, (or 7, and one State divided). In this probable state of things, the election of the Southern candidate is certain."

"Under the *No-More-Territory* issue, the Whig candidate, judging from the last State elections, would have 151 against 146 (free Territory) 117. If such be the probable results, the Whig hesitates which issue to adopt? Let us, then, abandon that *shadow* of an issue, the Wilnot Proviso, and take the substantial, the effective issue of 'No more Territory.'"

In the mean time, it is wise to precipitate nominations of candidates for the Presidency? Will it not be best to submit the nomination to an *unpledged* Convention on the 4th of July, 1848?

"I have not brought into the consideration the action of the third party; but, if we may judge from the past, it will probably carry out the defeat of either issue."

This is one calculation. Let us try our hand at another.

The whole number of electoral votes will be 290, and the number necessary for the choice of

a President 146. In 1844, the popular and the electoral votes in the States named were as follows:

	Pop.	Clay.	Birney.	Elect.
Maine	45,719	34,378	4,386	9
New Hampshire	27,160	17,866	4,161	6
Connecticut	29,832	32,842	1,943	6
New York	337,588	232,473	15,812	36
Pennsylvania	167,535	161,303	3,133	26
New Jersey	37,495	38,311	2,000	7
Ohio	149,061	155,113	8,050	23
Michigan	27,763	24,223	3,632	5
Indiana	70,181	67,867	2,106	12
Illinois	58,515	45,612	3,570	9
Total vote				139

Examine the popular vote in these States. If ever "the Democracy" in them were subjected to peculiar disadvantages in any contest, it was the election of 1844, when a candidate was forced upon it, in utter disregard of its expression. By it, a rule (the two-thirds rule) which it condemned when it was obliged to stand up under the burden of Texas annexation, and struggled against the charge that that measure was designed to extend slavery. Despite all this, seven of the foregoing States gave decided Democratic majorities on the popular vote; New Jersey gave a Whig majority of only eight hundred; Connecticut, three thousand; and Ohio, only about six thousand.

But the Liberty vote, added to the Democratic, in Ohio, would have yielded a Democratic majority of one thousand. In Connecticut, would have cut down the Whig majority to about one thousand; and in New Jersey, to 692.

We assume, that should the Democrats go into the next election under favorable auspices, with a popular man, one neither a slaveholder nor a servile, they would carry by increased majorities all the States they carried in 1844, and most probably the other States just named. Should they select a man so favorable to the Wilnot Proviso and to Lake Harbor improvements, this probability would be increased. But this would secure their candidate 139 electoral votes.

In Wisconsin and Iowa, the Democratic party is in the ascendant. The electoral votes of these States would be thirty, added to the one hundred and thirty-nine of the others, would make one hundred and sixty-nine—one more than the number required for a choice.

We proceed on the assumption that the Whigs would run a candidate of the issue proposed by the correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, and which is now in much vogue with the party.

The Whigs, it will be seen, with their *No-More-Territory* issue, might carry the whole South, (which is doubtful), with Massachusetts and Vermont to boot, and yet could not succeed. But in such a contest—"Democracy" and the Whigs would be the victors. "No More Territory" on the other—now doubt that Vermont, where the Whigs now have a majority of the popular vote, and Massachusetts, with a Whig majority not so large as the Liberty vote in that State, would throw themselves into the scale of the former?

Suppose, however, the Whig party should be driven by this Democratic movement to nominate a Wilnot Proviso candidate, the slaveholders would then run a separate candidate, and the election would go to the House. This would be the worst that could happen, and certainly it would not be so ignominious as defeat, after having won the disgrace of adopting the Missouri Compromise, as three candidates are now before the House—two representing the principle of the ordinance of 1787, one representing slavery. The slave States will number fourteen, (the vote being counted by States), the free States sixteen, including Delaware, whose Senators and Representatives would vote against the extension of slavery in the power of the non-slaveholding States to elect their candidate—and were the members of the two parties in the House from these States to refuse stubbornly to compromise their differences, and unite as one man against the slavery candidate, it would be death to both parties. The dividing line having been drawn between slavery and non-slavery, the Union would be the property of the former being in the minority, and yet carrying the day through the miserable party dissensions of the latter, we can scarcely doubt that the result would be such a demonstration in the free States as would overwhelm all the old party distinctions and party leaders. The members from the free States could not dare, when an interest of magnitude was at stake, to hazard it by pushing their party animosities to extremes.

But let all these speculations go for what they are worth, one thing is certain: if the Whigs settle upon the *No-More-Territory* issue, and set up a candidate pledged to that, the Wilnot Proviso Democrats can elect their candidate without the help of Massachusetts, or a single slave State. Will not political managers ponder these things?

THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.

We are glad to welcome again the *Louisville Examiner*. Some weeks it failed to reach us, but the mail-man or the mail is more regular now.

The paper more than meets the expectations it awakened, and we hope receives a liberal support. But it ought not to be forgotten that an Anti-Slavery paper, in a slave State, requires far more patronage than is yielded to it in its own State. It has claims upon the friends of Freedom in other States, and it is all-important to give it vigorous support. The *Examiner* in Louisville, the *Era* in Washington, are signs of progress. Who anticipated such progress two years ago? Shall the signs cease? We hope the friends of Liberty everywhere will bear in mind the *Examiner*.

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"I now state what I deem will be the certain results of the next Presidential election under the two issues."

TABLE OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1846.

The following table, which we have prepared from materials furnished in the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1846, presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

1. The several classes of patents taken out in each class;
2. The number of inventions or discoveries in each class;
3. The proportion of each class and of the aggregate to each State;
4. The proportion of each class and of the aggregate to the non-slaveholding and slaveholding sections of the country, and to this country and foreign countries, respectively.

It will be seen that the inventions or discoveries in agriculture, metallurgy, caloric operations, and as respects all sorts of carriage or conveyance by land, constitute about half of the whole number.

Three States (Tennessee, Arkansas, and Florida) and one Territory (Wisconsin) contributed nothing in inventive genius.

Massachusetts and Connecticut received more patents than the whole of the slave States, and New York alone two and a half times as many.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, with one-third of the white population of the whole country, have received two-thirds of all the patents.

The slave States, with one-third of the free population of the whole country, have received only one-seventh of the entire number of patents issued.

So far as the obtaining of patents for discoveries and inventions indicates the prevalence of an inventive activity, or projecting mind, New York stands pre-eminent among all the States.

The following table presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

Class of Invention	Number of Patents
Agriculture	1,000
Metallurgy	1,000
Caloric Operations	1,000
Carriage or Conveyance	1,000
Other	1,000

The following table presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

State	Number of Patents
Massachusetts	1,000
Connecticut	1,000
New York	1,000
Pennsylvania	1,000
Other	1,000

The following table presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

Section	Number of Patents
Non-slaveholding	1,000
Slaveholding	1,000

The following table presents at one view many curious and interesting facts. It shows:

Country	Number of Patents
United States	1,000
Foreign	1,000

JOHN P. HALE.

The Western Citizen, of Chicago, first nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. The nomination has been sustained with much unanimity of opinion, and the decision of a General Nominating Convention. What this may be we know not.

The *Emancipator*, of the 1st instant, has an excellent and spirited sketch of Mr. Hale, in which his Anti-Slavery qualifications are spoken of in the strongest terms. The Liberty men in the East, who know him best, rely unhesitatingly upon his entire fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause. The late State Liberty Convention in Massachusetts passed a resolution highly complimentary to him, and in a report of remarks made by Mr. Leavitt upon the occasion, we find the following:

"What has become of the Independent Democratic party of New Hampshire? What has become of the Liberty party? It has gone, according to the doctrines of these gentlemen; but the persons who used to co-operate with us as the Liberty party are there, organized, and well organized, and going to complete success. Now, sir, shall we leave this fact, and go to hunting up a name? I am surprised that such a question should be raised in the Liberty Party Convention of Massachusetts. I thought that we were not contenting for a name, but for an object, which, if we accomplish, we should be most happy to let our names be buried in oblivion. Then, we should let that party which is represented by Mr. Berry and Mr. Hale, and by the Liberty party papers in New Hampshire, be received as a faithful adjunct, and recognized as part and parcel of the Liberty party of the United States. I had formerly some doubts on that score—whether it was fully identified with the Liberty party of the United States; and I took, in consultation with other friends, satisfactory and honorable measures to settle that question, by conference with some of the leading minds in that State; and on a full and free conference, as full and free a conference as there ever has been founded upon honest and sincere motives. How long ago was that conference? Not long ago, sir—and I was satisfied that the combined party—I do not mean the Whig party and its allies, but that party which is represented by the 'Independent Democrat' and Freeman—is identified with the Liberty party of the United States; and, in proof of it, gentlemen are prepared to give the best evidence of their power, by co-operating with us in the National Convention as one party."

"We have, then, the judgment of all the Liberty men in New Hampshire. I do not believe there is one man in New Hampshire that dissents from this view, or that supposes that there are two Anti-Slavery parties there. We have therefore all the evidence on which sober and rational

and earnest men ought to act. There is no reason for doubt or hesitancy as to the principles of Mr. Hale. I believe him to be an honest man, and he has shown that he is not afraid of sacrifice, and such a man is to be trusted on his word.

"We have heard it said by some, that we have not summered and wintered him. I ask where he was last winter, and where he was last summer, and the year before also? Tremendous Appearances!"

These observations are the more remarkable, as coming from Mr. Leavitt.

THE NEW ENGLAND OFFERING.

A neatly printed monthly, with this title, has just appeared in Boston, the pages of which are supplied by the contributions of females, who are or have been factory laborers. It is under the care of Harriet Farley, the young lady so favorably known as the principal editor of the Lowell Offering. The papers are generally well written. We notice particularly a series of fables, or "Prose Poems," by Lucy Larcom, who has recently left her loom at Lowell, for the comparative freedom of a school teacher in the West. The following were scarcely suited for comparison with the parables of Knave and Lending.

"THE PRairie VIOLETS."

"A broad river swept in grandeur to the ocean. It was overflowing on one side by gigantic billows, which, with strong pillars, seemed to support the arch of the sky; from the other side a green prairie slanted away, wide and dazzling, toward the distant sunrise. A traveller came to the bank of the river. He beheld the majestic scenery, and listened to the solemn flow of the waters, and was oppressed with wonder and awe. But looking

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRANHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. October, 1857. Philadelphia.

Prompt as usual. The plates this month are inferior in style of the usual embellishments of this valuable monthly.

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For the National Era.

THE ILLS OF LIFE.

BY MISS PHOEBE CARRY.

How often, when pursued by evils, We fret and faint by the way, And then, when the storm is past, We pause, and turn to say.

When storms in the distance have gathered, I have trembled there in fear, Yet stood firm when the arrows lightning Have fallen at my feet.

Not without a shadow of twilight Has gleamed beneath its lid, And felt at the solemn midnight, Secure in the land of sleep, I have dreamed of the things that are.

I have loved with friends who were cherished All earthly things above, Till I learned the death pang lighter Than the pang of parting love.

Yet with one fearful struggle, When at last the dread hour fell, I have kept my heart from breaking, And calmly said: "I am well."

I have looked at the grave, and shuddered For my kindred resting near, And when their feet had entered, My soul forgot its fear.

Our life is not so many, Nor so hard to bear as they, But our suffering in dread of the future Is more than our joy of the day.

We see with our vision impaired, Such scenes of doubt and fear— Some yet in the distance, And some that may never be near.

When if we would turn in his wisdom, We should see the things that are, And we would find that our trials, As our own strength shall be.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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